

Claims:

1. A stabilizer mixture containing

(A) a sterically hindered amine compound, and

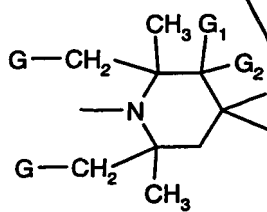
(B) two different compounds selected from the group consisting of an organic salt of Zn, an inorganic salt of Zn, an organic salt of Mg and an inorganic salt of Mg; the weight ratio of the two different compounds being 1:10 to 10:1;

with the provisos that

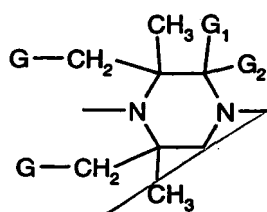
(1) the stabilizer mixture is essentially free of perchloric acid, and

(2) the two compounds in component (B) are different from the combination ZnO and Zn stearate and the combination ZnO and hydrotalcite.

2. A stabilizer mixture according to claim 1 wherein the sterically hindered amine compound corresponds to a compound containing at least one group of the formula (I) or (II)



(I),

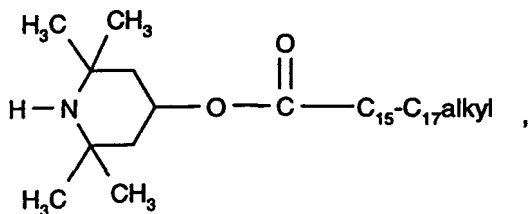


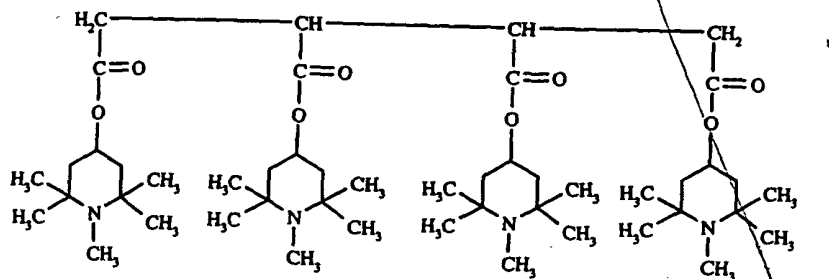
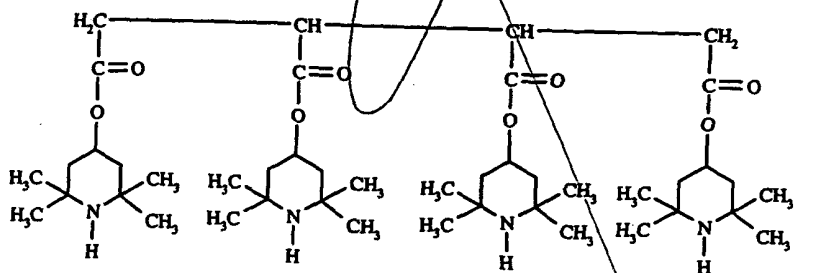
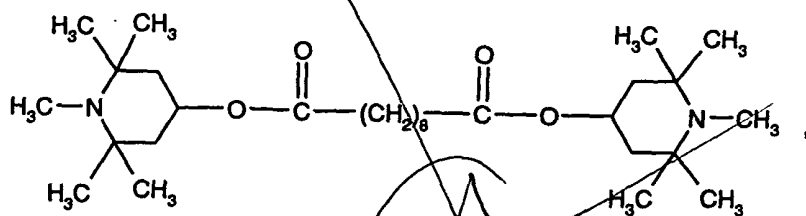
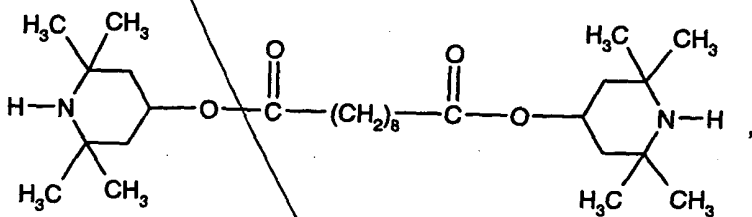
(II)

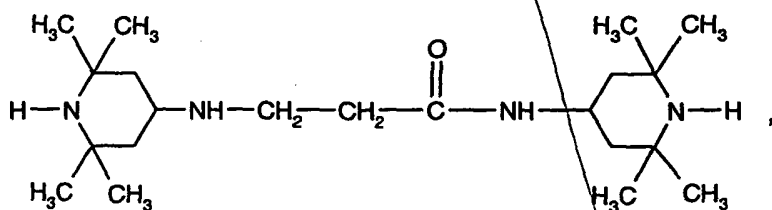
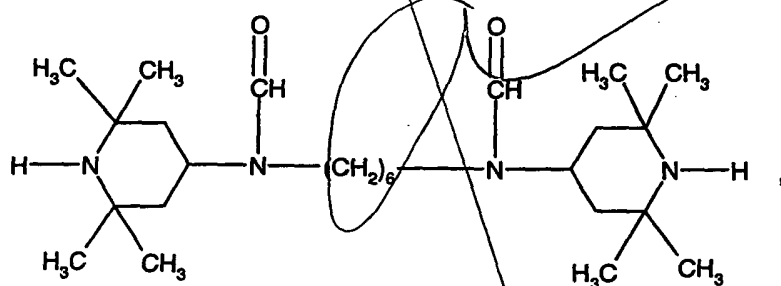
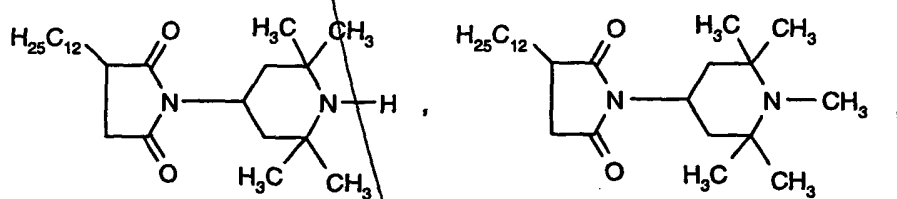
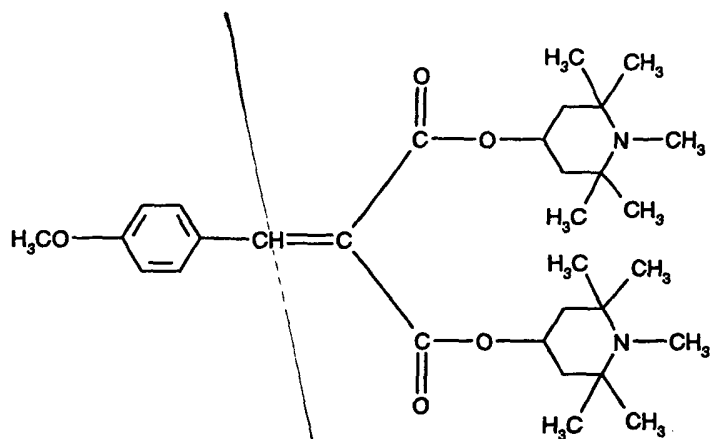
in which G is hydrogen or methyl, and

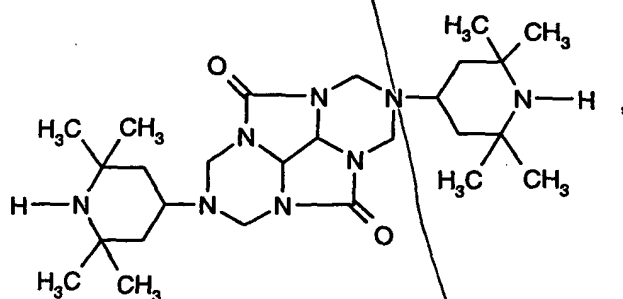
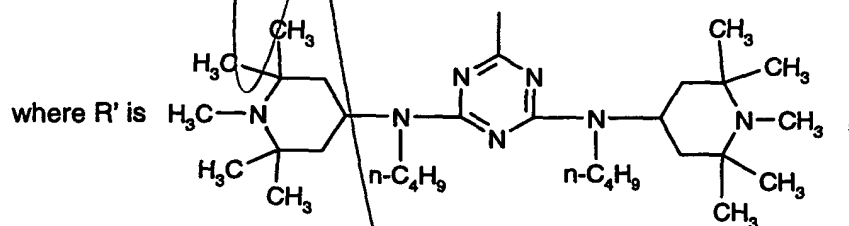
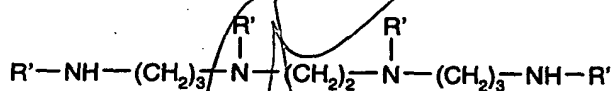
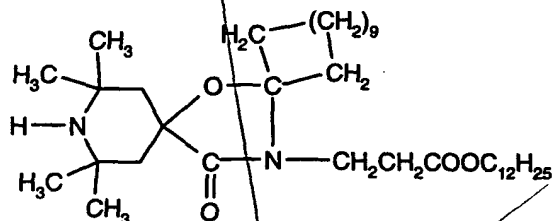
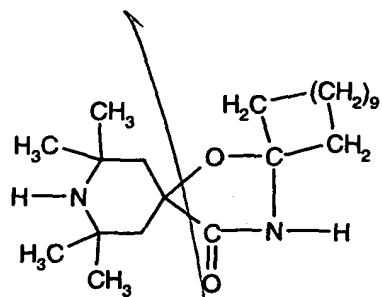
G₁ and G₂, independently of one another, are hydrogen, methyl or together are a substituent =O.

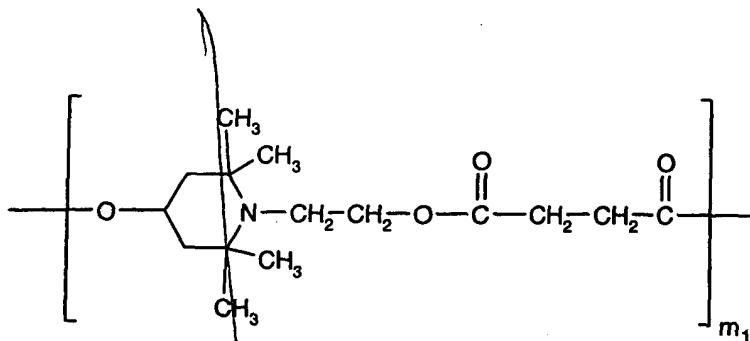
3. A stabilizer mixture according to claim 1 wherein the sterically hindered amine compound corresponds to



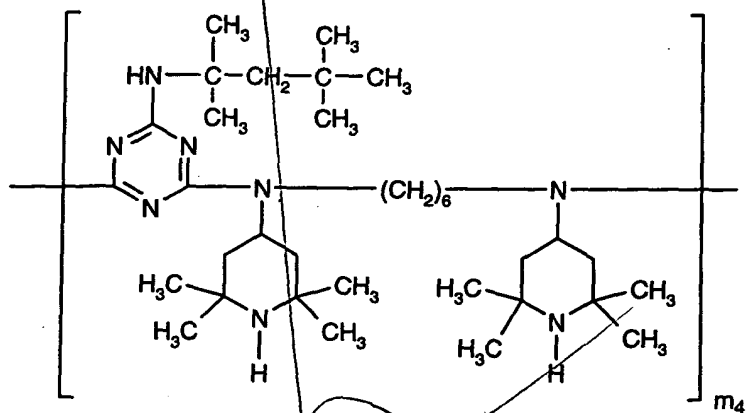




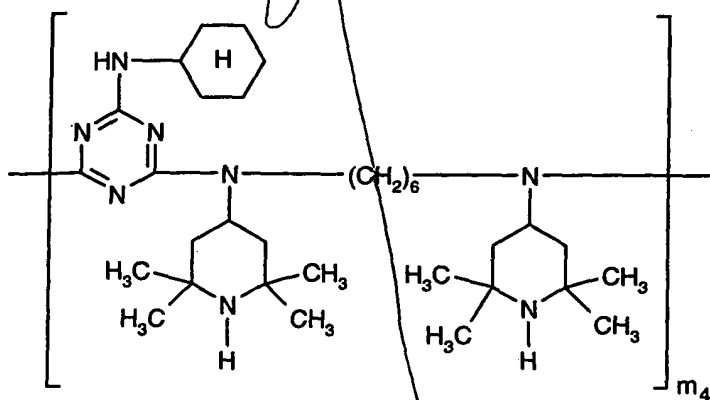




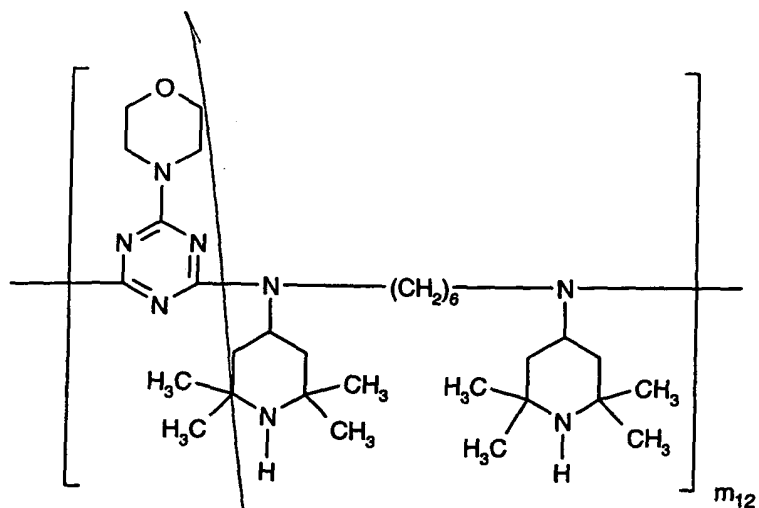
with m_1 being a number from 2 to 50,



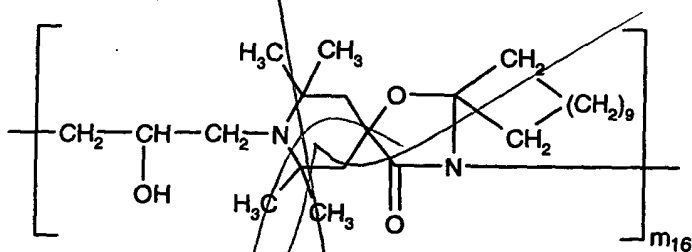
with m_4 being a number from 2 to 50,



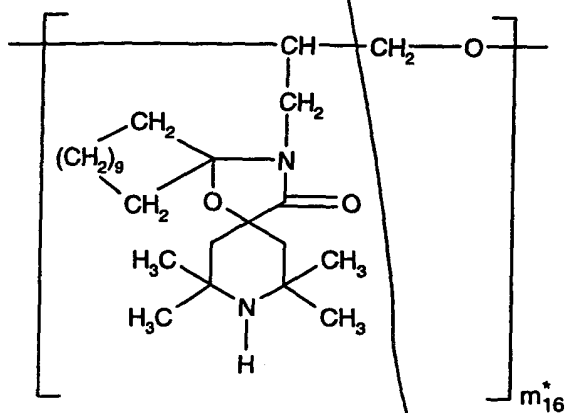
with m_4 being a number from 2 to 50,



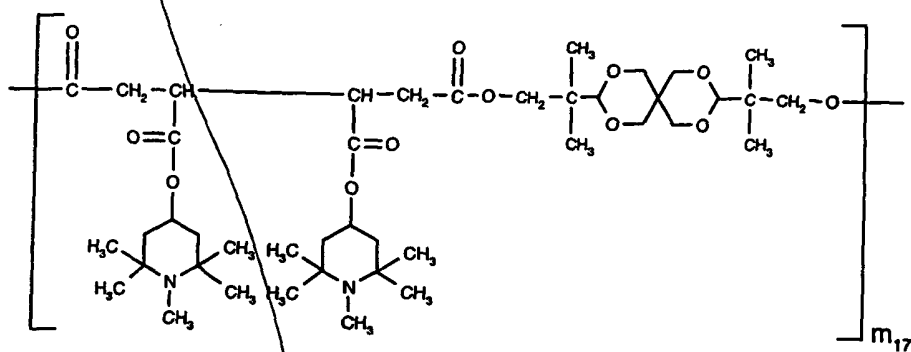
with m_4 being a number from 2 to 50,



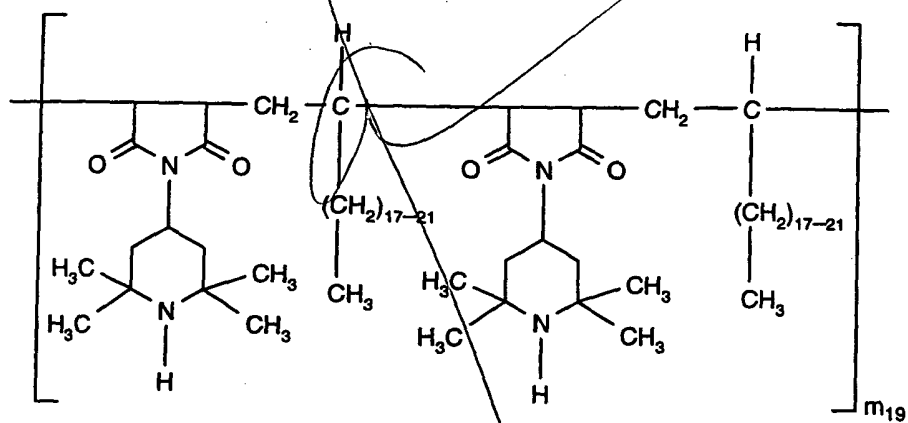
with m_{16} being a number from 2 to 50,



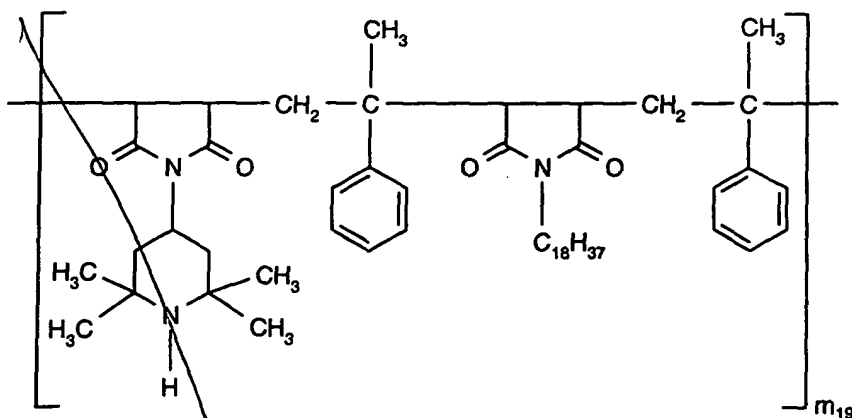
with m_{16}^* being a number from 2 to 50,



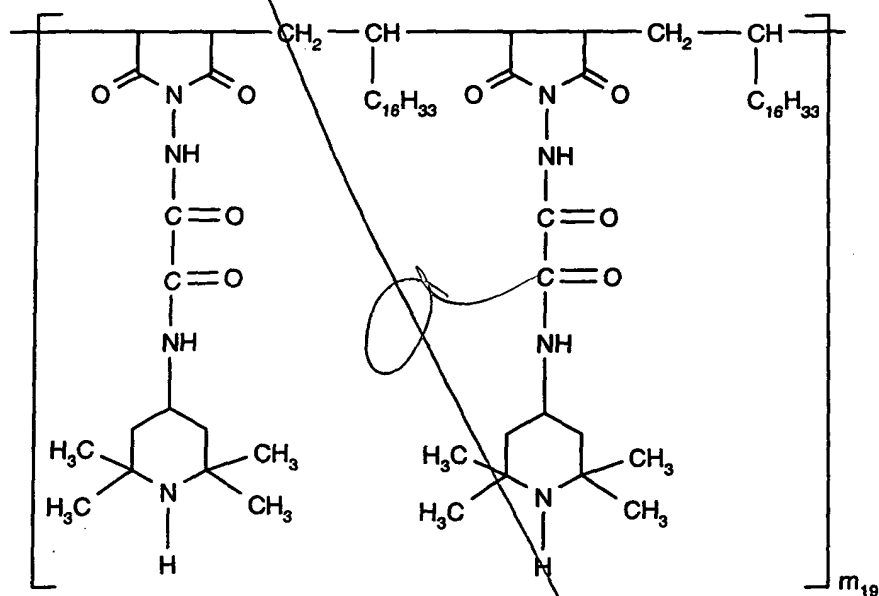
with m_{17} being a number from 1 to 50,



with m_{19} being a number from 1 to 50,

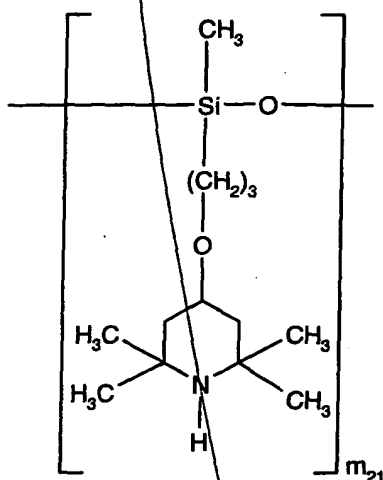
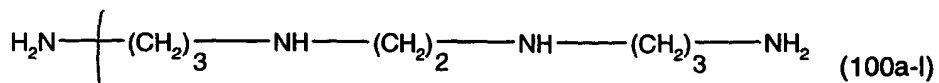


with m_{19} being a number from 1 to 50,



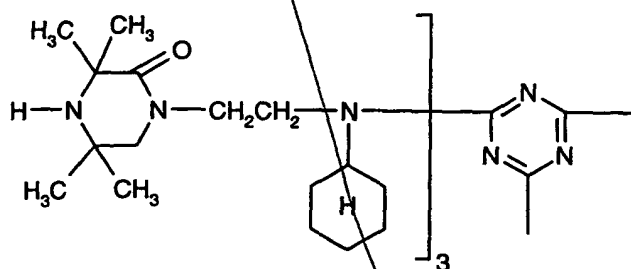
with m_{19} being a number from 1 to 50,

a product obtainable by reacting an intermediate product, obtained by reaction of a polyamine of the formula (100a-I) with cyanuric chloride, with a compound of the formula (100b-I),



with m_{21} being a number from 1 to 50,

or



4. A stabilizer mixture according to claim 1 wherein

the two different compounds of component (B) are selected from the group consisting of hydrotalcite, dolomite, Zn-hydroxide-carbonate, Mg-hydroxide-carbonate, Zn-oxide, Mg-oxide, Zn-hydroxide, Mg-hydroxide, Zn-stearate, Mg-stearate, Zn-acetylacetonate, Mg-acetylacetonate, Zn-acetate and Mg-acetate.

5. A stabilizer mixture according to claim 1 wherein the two different compounds in component (B) are

Mg-stearate and hydrotalcite,
Zn-stearate and hydrotalcite,
Mg-stearate and Zn-stearate,
Zn-stearate and Mg-oxide, or
Mg-stearate and Mg-hydroxide.

6. A stabilizer mixture according to claim 1, containing additionally

(C1) a pigment or
(C2) an UV absorber or
(C3) a pigment and an UV absorber.

7. A stabilizer mixture according to claim 6 wherein the pigment is titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, carbon black, cadmium sulfide, cadmium selenide, chromium oxide, iron oxide, lead oxide, an azo pigment, an anthraquinone, a phthalocyanine, a tetrachloroisindolinone, a quinacridone, an isoindoline, a perylene or a pyrrolopyrrole.

8. A stabilizer mixture according to claim 6 wherein the UV absorber is a 2-(2'-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazole, a 2-hydroxybenzophenone, an ester of substituted or unsubstituted benzoic acid, an acrylate, an oxamide, a 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, a monobenzoate of resorcinol or a formamidine.

9. A stabilizer mixture according to claim 1 which additionally contains an organic salt of Ca or an inorganic salt of Ca.

10. A composition comprising an organic material subject to degradation induced by light, heat or oxidation and a stabilizer mixture according to claim 1; with the proviso that the composition is essentially free of perchloric acid.

11. A composition according to claim 10 wherein the organic material is a polyolefin.

12. A composition according to claim 10 wherein the organic material is polyethylene, polypropylene, a polyethylene copolymer or a polypropylene copolymer.

13. A method for stabilizing an organic material against degradation induced by light, heat or oxidation, which comprises incorporating into the organic material a stabilizer mixture according to claim 1; with the proviso that the organic material is essentially free of perchloric acid.

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